

P. L. L., (1880) art. 11, sec. 66.

**122.** If the owner or tenant of any house or lot, or part of a lot, or the person having the care of the same, shall refuse or neglect to have such work done in obedience to the ordinances of the corporation, the burgess and commissioners may contract, on reasonable terms, for such work, and recover the expense thereof, with costs, by distress on the property.

Ibid. sec. 67.

**123.** A constable may be appointed for said town, in such manner and with such compensation as may be directed by ordinance, who, within the limits of the corporation, except in cases of civil process, shall have all the powers of a constable; and, in like manner, a collector of taxes imposed by the corporation, who shall have power to collect the same by distress upon either real or personal property.

Ibid. sec. 68.

**124.** The said collector, before making any distress for taxes, shall leave with the party by whom the taxes are to be paid, or at his usual place of abode, or on the property, if the party does not reside in the town, a statement showing the aggregate amount of taxes due thereon, with a notice annexed to said statement, that unless the taxes so due are paid within thirty days thereafter, the collector will proceed by way of distress or execution to collect the same.

Ibid. sec. 69.

**125.** If, after giving thirty days' notice as directed in the preceding section, the said taxes are not paid, the collector shall levy upon either the real or personal property of the delinquent, and sell the same at public sale, either on the premises or at some public place in said town, having first given at least ten days' notice, in writing or print, of the time and place of such sale in a number of the most public places in said town.

Ibid. sec. 70.

**126.** The collector shall sell so much of said property as may be necessary to pay the amount of taxes due from such delinquent, with the interest thereon, together with the costs incurred by said